than State Public Works Department agency. It is a matter to be ascertained by actual examination with reference to local circumstances.

Dewan's reply.—We shall have estimates prepared and see whether we can really carry out Local Fund works more cheaply by separate Local Fund agency than now. Formerly we had separate establishments exclusively for Local Fund; but this was found too expensive and they were amalgamated with State Public Works Department. Whether this would still be so, has to be ascertained by actual calculation. The District officers and Chief Engineer will be asked to report on this subject.

Subject No. 30.
Muzarayi Endowments and Expenditure.

Summary of discussion.—It should be laid down that any changes in Muzarayi expenditure, *i. e.*, in the appropriations of Funds allotted for specific purpcses in Muzarayi institutions should be carried out only after consulting and obtaining the approval of Local Fund Boards. At present the allotments are diverted from their fixed purposes according to the caprice of officers for the time being, although there are strict injunctions to the contrary in the orders issued at the time the allotments were fixed. In the Chamarajeswari temple for instance, slokas are engraved on stone with reference to the endowments made by His Highness the late Maharāja to the effect that he would be grateful to those after him who would maintain the endowments founded by him and in some cases to the effect that those who maintain the institutions would be more blessed than the founders and yet the funds are being in several cases treated according to the whims of individual officers as if they were their domestic funds. What is allotted for the maintenance of an elephant or of a horse is diverted for payment to a clerk in the Head-Quarter Muzarayi Office. This should not be, and no diversion should be allowed to be made without consulting the Local Fund Board or other body interested in the local temples. If there be savings in the allotments, let them be allowed to accumulate and let them be used for restoring ancient institutions now in disuse such as the Somanathpur Temple, or the Divya Lingeswara and Gopalakrishnaswami temples at Chamrajnagar, which are all going to ruin for want of maintenance. These latter were established by Krishnaraj Wadeyar and Chikka Devaraj Wadeyar and are worthy of attention and restoration. Mr. Rangaiengar (Representative from Krishnarajpete Taluk) submitted that there was also want of supervision of the funds that were spent on the purposes for which they were allotted. He produced, sample of rice used in the feeding Chattram at Krishnarajpete which was so bad that he wondered whether it was rice tendered at Mysore for the State elephants but rejected as not good enough. Mr. Sosale Jodidar Rangachar (Representative from Tirumakodlu-Narsipur Taluk) said

that abuses of the kind pointed out existed in the Melukote Temple where through favoritism new nehimidars were constituted and these received perquisites under the cloak of " napavati " (*i. e.*, payment from general savings). Mr. Malhari Rao, (Representative for Nagar Sabha, Shimoga District) besides wishing that supervision of mutts should be added on to the functions of the proposed Muzarayi Superintendent, urged that local committees or panchayets were necessary and they should be consulted by, and associated with the Muzarayi Superintendent. It is not meant that because abuses exist in the appropriation of Muzarayi Funds, therefore the allotments should be abolished. A reorganization of the Department on these lines will be a mistake. What is wanted is a regulation and proper management of existing endowments. For instance, if there is now an endowment for feeding poor people, it will not be proper for the Muzarayi Superintendent to abolish the feeding altogether, but it will be for him to take care that poor people are fed, and that the allotment is not misappropriated and false names sent up as those of persons fed. There should be frequent inspection by superior officers without reliance being exclusively placed on complaints for the discovery of abuses. Complainants get a bad name and good people are therefore reluctant to complain. Mr. Chinnappa (Representative from Chintamani Taluk) pointed out that even in such a holy place as Tirupathi where the Mysore State has established a Chattram there is mismanagement on the part of the local manager. Mr. Ganesh Rao (Representative from Kadur District Local Fund Board) pointed out that in some cases, temples are in ruins or the idol is removed and there is no worship conducted. Still the allotments made for worship are being enjoyed by the Archaks. This would be matter for examination by the proposed Muzarayi Superintendent. So also alienations of temple lands which have been facilitated by the Inam Department enfranchising those lands and registering them in the names of the Archaks personally, instead of in the name of the temple. Local committees should be associated with the Muzarayi Superintendent. Mr. Sitaramaiya (Representative from Chintamani Municipalty) submitted that it should also be an instruction to the new Muzarayi Superintendent to examine the private endowments of temples commonly called Puduvat Funds. Where these are out-standing as debts due to the temples or vest in others, they should be collected and held by the Muzarayi Superintendent and administered by him. Mr. Srinivasa Jois (Representative from Mysore City) remarked, with reference to allotment for maintaining an elephant in Chamrajnagar Temple that the temple elephant having died, he offered to present an elephant provided that a particular cast mark was painted on the elephant's forehead, but to this, the temple authorities would not agree. If local Panchayets or committees cannot every

where be associated with the Muzarayi Superintendent, they should be appointed at least for the more important temples and chattrams.

Dewan's reply.—These various suggestions are interesting. We know that allotments are often diverted from their original purposes. In some cases, this is under proper sanctions. In several cases the allotments are out of date, and new Tasdik Pattis have to be framed and prescribed. In doing this, local people will, of course, be fully consulted and it is for the purpose of making these inquiries on the spot and ascertaining local public opinion that a Muzarayi Superintendent is being appointed. There will probably be no objection to place the institutions under the charge of Local Fund Boards. But it is doubtful that they will be able to exercise better supervision than that now exercised by local officers. At any rate, legislation will be necessary to enable these institutions being transferred to their charge. The whole subject shall receive careful consideration.

Subject No. 31.

More frequent tours required on the part of Local Officers.

Summary of discussion.—People's grievances are numerous. It is not enough that the Dewan and the High Court hear these grievances in such detail and with such patience as they are doing. Local officers also, particularly the Amildars and Assistant Commissioners and Sub-Division Officers should do likewise. Now if petitions are presented to these officers, they are referred for inquiry to their subordinates and are not afterwards heard of. It is not sufficient to call for unanswered reference lists. These officers should tour oftener in their respective charges. They should be compelled to tour 15 days in the month. Otherwise Shekdars are masters of the situation in most cases. Such tours and prompt redress of grievances on the spot would considerably diminish the size of the Registers of Subjects to be brought up here which Deputy Commissioners have been submitting in such bulk.

A Representative Member from the Magadi Taluk (Bangalore District) on the other hand remarked on this subject later on, observing that Amildars should not be frequently absent from head-quarters, as by their presence there was prosperity and trade at head-quarters.

Dewan's reply.—Noted. Amildars and Assistant Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners should spend a good part of the year in touring in their respective charges. A general order shall be issued on the subject.

Subject No. 32.

Medical aid to poor and bed-ridden.

Summary of discussion.—There is scope for considerably improving the existing facilities for obtaining medical aid during illness. The registers in an average Taluk Dispensary now show that help is given only for the commonest ailments such as itch, &c. For attendance at home in cases of more serious illness, the Hospital Assistant demands a fee which is